



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

tion is increased resistance. Any condition which will increase attention to a group of sensory stimuli may produce hyperæsthesia, and any condition which will decrease attention will produce lowered sensitivity or even anæsthesia.

Now suggestion is a very potent factor in producing these changes and is made responsible for all of the functional sensory disorders. Hysteria is defined as a "condition in which symptoms are present which have resulted from suggestion and are curable by psychotherapy" (p. 5). Many of the supposedly fixed stigmata of hysteria such as the anæsthesias and the restricted visual fields are suggested unintentionally by the examining physician. The patient being led by the technique of the examination and by leading questions to believe that certain conditions are present, *e.g.* anæsthesias, fails to pay further attention to their sensory stimuli. The uniformity of the symptoms in different cases is attributed to the uniformity of examination methods with the consequent similar heterosuggestion. The hysterical phenomena which are not the direct effect of heterosuggestion are the result of autosuggestion following organic disabilities. Thus a soldier deafened by a shell explosion may believe that he is permanently deafened, and will no longer *listen*. Hence he may remain deaf after all organic disturbance has ceased.

By forced attention to the pain of wounds, the patient may become so accustomed to "look for" the pain that he may feel it long after the wound has completely healed. Here the sensory experiences are the result of greatly lowered synaptic resistance.

Upon the foregoing conception of hysteria the author with his associates has effected many cures of functional disorders among the soldiers. A group of case histories is presented to illustrate each type of hysterical symptom. The most effective treatment, where the intelligence of the patient permits, consists of a simple and clear explanation of the facts of suggestion, with a course of training in the active process of *listening, looking, and feeling*.

A. T. POFFENBERGER.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

---

## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

SCIENTIA. August, 1921. *De la contribution des divers pays au développement de la chimie* (pp. 85-102): B. L. VANZETTI (Padua).—A well-written sketch of a complex history, with insistence on its international character. *The Relation of Light Emission and Absorption to Atomic Structure* (pp. 103-114): E. P. LEWIS (California).—A notable effort to put in brief and simple

form the tangled and still highly problematic current conceptions of the structure of atoms. The result is a paper well worth careful perusal. *Le problème de l'intégration physiologique* (pp. 115–126): C. M. CHILD (Chicago).—Restates the author's well-known opinions. The chemically most active region of an organism tends to dominate the rest, because of the influences which that chemical activity sends out. Dominance and subordination can thus be chemically explained and quantitatively studied. *Problèmes financiers d'après guerre. III. D'un nouveau principe de progressivité pour les impôts de succession* (pp. 127–144): CORRADO GINI (Padua).—An interesting detailed and critical study of the proposal to tax inheritances more severely in proportion to the number of generations through which the heritage has descended. In the present financial crisis, the author recommends heavy taxes on such capital as is not due to the labor and savings of the present owner, and likewise on consumption which is beyond what is necessary for efficiency. *Reviews of Scientific Books and Periodicals.*

Bruhn, Wilhelm. *Glauben and Wissen*. Leipzig and Berlin: B. G. Teubner. 1921. Pp. 108. Kart. 30c; geb. 35c.

Dilthey, Wilhelm. *Die Jugendgeschichte Hegels, und Andere Abhandlungen zur Geschichte des Deutschen Idealismus*. Gesammelte Schriften. Band IV. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1921. Pp. x + 583. \$2.05, geheftet; \$2.25, gebunden.

W. Dilthey, A. Riehl, W. Wundt, H. Ebbinghaus, R. Eucken, Br. Bauch, Th. Litt, M. Geiger, T. K. Oesterreich. *Sytematische Philosophie*. Edited by Paul Hinneberg. Third, revised edition. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1921. Pp. x + 408.

Hartman, Nicolai. *Grundzüge einer Metaphysik der Erkenntnis*. Berlin and Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter & Co. 1921. Pp. xii + 389.

Stölzle, Remigius. *Charles Darwins Stellung zum Gottesglauben*. Leipzig: Felix Meiner. 1922. Pp. 34. Brosch. 25c.

---

## NOTES AND NEWS

### ÉMILE BOUTROUX

Émile Boutroux died in Paris on November 22 at the age of seventy-six years. This simple announcement came as a shock to the many academic generations that have passed through the Sorbonne since Boutroux first became professor of philosophy in 1885, and to